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GENERAL NOTES.

Black Guillemot in Connecticut.—Through the kindness of Mr. Gurdon Trumbull, I received in the flesh a male *Cephus grylle* taken at Stony Creek, Conn., in December, 1887. So far as I know there is no previous record of this species for the State.—JOHN H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

The Widgeon (*Anas penelope*) near Baltimore, Md.—February 25, 1890, on the property of The Carroll's Island Club, Baltimore County, Md., Mr. Wm. Carpenter killed one of this species from a bunch of Baldpates. This bird has been mounted and is for the present in my care.—L. S. FOSTER, *New York City.*

The King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) at Brunswick, Ga.—I have been so fortunate as to secure two fine specimens of the King Eider, both of which I shot at the mouth of the Altamaha River. The first, a male, was taken April 25, 1890, and was alone. The other, also a male, was shot from a flock of seven, four males and three females, on May 5. All were rather tame and unsuspicious until shot at once, but I was unable to get near them again. The flesh of the two captured was found to be tender and delicious, with no fishy taste. The stomachs contained a few small shell-fish and some vegetable matter.—W. W. WORTHINGTON, *Shelter Island, N. Y.*

The Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea nivalis*) on the Coast of Maine.—About the middle of last April I received a Snow Goose in the flesh that had been shot April 7 on Heron Island, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, by Mr. E. A. Morse, of Phippsburg, Maine. The bird was a female in good condition but not fat. Mr. Morse writes me that it had been seen about there for three days before it was shot. It never went outside on the open ocean, but stayed on the marsh or in some pond. It alighted one day with a flock of Wild Geese, but they appeared afraid of it, and it did not stay with them. Except in this instance it was always alone. It was very shy and wild, but would not leave the neighborhood.

There are some half-dozen published records of the capture of Snow Geese in New England, but unfortunately they are by no means explicit as to whether the specimens were of this form or of the smaller Western race, *C. hyperborea* proper. A point of interest is that they were all taken in the autumn or early winter.—C. F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Former Abundance of the Wild Pigeon in Central and Eastern New York—During the early years of my boyhood Wild Pigeons abounded in great numbers in central New York. One case in particular I well remember in the spring of, I think, 1835. The southeastern part of the township of New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., became for several days their feeding grounds. This region abounded in beech forests, upon the nuts of which trees they delighted to feed. For several days, beginning with the early dawn and extending to near the middle of the forenoon, the flight of these birds was almost incessant, and in the afternoon and evening their return was equally as phenomenal; their roost was reported as being in the town of Norwich, Chenango Co., a distance of about fifty miles. The flocks were so large and numerous that they appeared almost more like clouds, and during the most active part of the time many flocks would be in sight from any one point of observation. Their flight was also very low, probably owing to the close proximity of their feeding grounds, and caused the noise from their passage over our heads to be very perceptible, resembling the rushing sound of a heavy wind. Many of the smaller flocks would fly so low, that it induced the workmen from a neighboring machine-shop to try to kill them by striking among them with long poles; this failed, however, for some time, as the flocks simply parted and al-